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The student Christian movement and a new...

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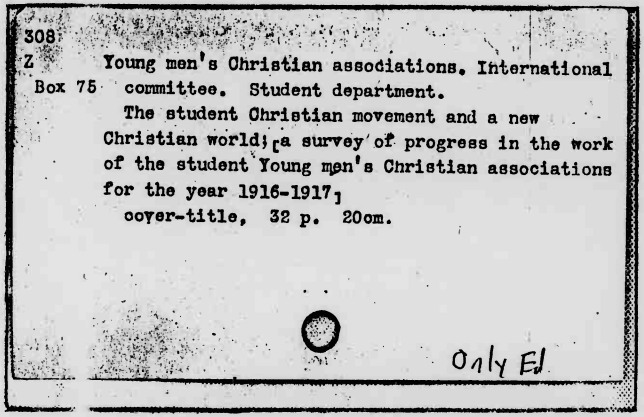

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The Student Christian Movement and a New Christian World

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THE STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT AND A NEW CHRISTIAN WORLD

A Survey of Progress in the Work of the Student Young Men's Christian Associations for the Year 1916-1917

During the past year the Student Association Movement has had to prove itself adaptable to times of uncertainty and confusion. The Mexican crisis came upon us a year ago in the midst of most of the summer conferences and in time to decimate Northfield. From that time, even prior to the actual declaration of war with Germany in April, the colleges, far more than any other section of national life, were drawn upon for all kinds of voluntary service—enlistments in Canadian and foreign armies, national service in the army, navy, and air, as well as for Red Cross, Belgian and Syrian Relief, and Young Men's Christian Association work. All this has been a severe strain upon the leadership of the Student Young Men's Christian Associations, for a larger proportion of the Christian leaders have responded to these calls than of the general student bodies. Yet the situation has called for an even more vigorous Christian work in the colleges, because men are far more serious-minded than formerly and more open to conclusive consideration of the claims of Christ upon their lives. The following pages will show that the movement has not been held back by either the confusion or loss of leadership; it has not been unblessed by the Holy Spirit in its service for needy col-

lege men. The significance of such work among college men stands out in unique relief to any one who retains his sense of balanced judgment and perspective. These men must see visions now and be trained in leadership now if a new world is to be builded according to the mind of Christ.

A National Movement

The movement is a national movement. While its usefulness is more readily appreciated as it helps tempted or perplexed individual students, or aids in making the life of a campus clean and brotherly, it has a unique contribution to make to the life of the nation. It is organized in practically all of the leading institutions of the United States and Canada and includes in its membership a large proportion of the students of serious purpose. The final test of its usefulness therefore is the impact made by the movement in its corporate life.

The past year has seen an encouraging development of this corporate consciousness, unity and service. National unity is always a difficult thing in a country of such vast distances and such keen sectional sympathies. It is cause for gratitude therefore that the movement is coming to have so much cohesion and united vigor without sacrificing the individuality and spontaneity of different units and sections. During the past year several things have contributed to this, such as the interchange of speakers and visitors at the summer conferences, the increasing influence of The North American Student, the wider use of prayer cycles, the remarkable and spontaneous participation in the Friendship Fund for the men in the European prison camps, the more carefully arranged visits of International Committee Secretaries in all sections, and the creation and work of the Com-

mittee of Counsel. The Committee of Counsel, elected at the International Convention at Cleveland and composed of students, professors and secretaries from different sections, has been a most useful means of expression of undergraduate sentiment.

War conditions have clearly revealed some of the services to the nation; for example, the contribution of trained workers from the student Christian ranks for such work as the Red Cross, ambulances, and work in army camps. The pioneer work done in the colleges in the field of sex education has been turned in a remarkable way to the salvation of the whole body of men in the army and navy. The close student of the work of this movement realizes that it furnishes to the national life many other streams of helpful influence, some of which cannot be so easily tabulated and measured. It would be surprising if a movement so high in purpose and with so many world implications, including so many men who are to be leaders in the future, did not in the days immediately ahead come to a realization of far greater national and international destiny.

An Interdenominational Movement

In many ways the primary loyalty of this Movement to the Church has, during the past year, been recognized. Just what "the Church" is, the average student finds considerable difficulty in understanding when he sees "the body of Christ" rent into so many divisions. To such students this Movement comes as irrefutable evidence that the things which unite men in Christ are more potent than those which divide. It works with increasing zeal for a close unity among the denominations, yet stands for a loyalty which deepens during student days to that branch of the organized Church of Christ to which each

belongs. As each member of the Association grows in depth and fibre of Christian life through fellowship in the worship and common life of his own denomination he may bring its wealth of truth into the common life of the Movement. He is not asked to sacrifice any conviction based on truth which his church has given him. Thus it is an interdenominational, not an undenominational Movement. Its spiritual life is far richer so than if it strove to repress all its membership into one narrow mould where only one "type" of Christian experience and conviction could find room.

The following incident is an illustration of the interdenominational emphasis in the present life of the Movement. At one of the last series of summer conferences, the usual meetings were held by denominations for consideration of denominational life and work. The larger denominations of that section had sent officials of their Boards to guide these sessions. The executive of the conference met in one meeting those of smaller bodies who were not able to have separate meetings. The following were represented: Christian, 4; Church of Christ in Japan, 1; Disciples, 1; Gregorian, 1; German Evangelical Protestant, 1; Friends, 3; Mennonite, 2; London Mission Church, 2; Moravian, 2; Shin-Shu Sect of Buddhism, 1; Reformed, 12; Unitarian, 2; Universalist, 2; Swedenborgian, 1; Zions Lutheran, 1; Evangelical Association, 1; United Brethren, 6; United Evangelical, 2; Interdenominational, 1; Protestant, 1. Each was asked to speak briefly to this question, "What is the most distinctive value in my denomination?" At the end there was need of no argument that each had much to learn from the other and that a movement which comprehended such diverse ecclesiastical organizations gave unique promise of that day when we are to be all one in Christ.

The Voluntary Study Committee of the Council of North American Student Movements has continued its cooperative work with a similar Committee of the Sunday-school Council of Evangelical Denominations. These Committees are organised with Rev. George T. Webb, D.D., of the American Baptist Publication Society as Chairman.

During the past year a somewhat similar committee on Evangelism has been created by the Council of North American Student Movements which cooperates with a committee of the Council of Church Boards of Education, of which Rev. Frank M. Sheldon of the Congregational Education Society is Chairman. The purpose of these committees is to standardise, stimulate, and counsel the efforts of different constituent bodies in a vigorous evangelistic effort in the colleges. The administration of plans for evangelism is left in the hands of the constituent movement as each local situation may determine. The Joint Committees on Evangelism have issued a call for a comprehensive emphasis on evangelism to cover the next student generation; a sustained emphasis, in which a series of meetings or campaigns shall take their proper place in the normal program of the Associations.

In November, 1916, there was held at Cleveland a significant conference of leading representatives from the Council of Church Boards of Education, the Conference of Church Workers in State Universities, the Student Young Women's Christian Association and the Student Young Men's Christian Association. Several important commissions reported at this conference, one on evangelism presenting a report which has practically become the charter of the significant service to the Church rendered by the joint committees referred to above. The conclusions of the commission on "An Adequate Religious Pro-

gram for State Universities," adopted without dissent after full discussion by this representative conference, have been the basis of most encouraging cooperative action. Visits have been made by groups of denominational and Association leaders to no less than seven of the leading state universities for purposes of frank and thorough conference with all the local workers and of drawing up a united program on the part of all the agencies working in the university field.

These are but typical of the ways in which the student Association is realizing its ideal of serving to the full the denominations from which its leaders have drawn their best life and to which the loyalty of the Movement is irrevocably committed.

Conferences

The following table shows vividly the loss in attendance at the summer conferences. To anyone who knows what an important place the conferences have always held in this movement, this will indicate how war conditions, by cutting down the delegations, have caused a loss of trained leaders in the local work. It will be noted that the Middle Atlantic Conference was, on account of the war, combined with Northfield. The Northwestern Conference also had to be abandoned.

Conference	Place	Delegates (1916)	1917	Visitors and Leaders	Foreign Students	Total (1916)	1917
Northfield	E. Northfield, Mass.	(409)	240	75	167	(607)	482
Middle Atlantic	Eagles Mere, Pa.	(287)	...	...	...	(357)	
Southern	Blue Ridge, N. C.	(380)	287	29	8	(458)	324
Middle West	Lake Geneva, Wis.	(594)	350	88	105	(827)	543
Rocky Mountain	Estes Park, Col.	(222)	84	24	8	(263)	116
Asilomar	Asilomar, Cal.	(137)	125	15	35	(191)	175
Pacific Northwest	Seabeck, Wash.	(110)	...	...	...	(141)	
Southwest	Hollister, Mo.	(...)	106	19	3	(...)	128
Preparatory Schools	Blairstown, N. J.	(210)	279	73	...	(272)	352
Kings Mt. (Colored)	Kings Mt., N. C.	(98)	110	15	...	(113)	125
Eastern Canada	Knowlton, Que.	(...)	60	15	...	(...)	75

It is most enheartening that in spite of almost insuperable difficulties new conferences were started in Eastern Canada at Knowlton, Quebec, and also in the Southwestern Territory. The absence of the Canadian delegates from Northfield was seriously felt, but all rejoice in the promise of the new conference with its fine location and in the growing spirit of unity in the Canadian colleges, which makes this advance possible. The new conference in the Southwest has been created by the growing importance of student work in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri. Few, if any, new conferences have started in more beautiful locations and with greater stability.

The conferences have never been marked by more earnestness than this year. With so many college men called to give their lives for the nation, the missionary emphasis was natural and vital. Because of the large number of representatives of the different mission boards home on furlough the leadership of the mission study classes was unusually strong. At Geneva not less than thirty decided during the conference to give their lives to foreign mission service. In most of the conferences the plan of presenting a series of apologetic addresses was continued under the leadership of such men as Dean Charles R. Brown, Dr. James A. Francis, President E. M. Poteat and Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin.

The presence of an unusually large number of foreign students made it easy to see even through the clouds of war the glory of the coming Kingdom. Among the 292 present at all the conferences this year were 110 Chinese, 67 Japanese, 83 Latin Americans, 5 Armenians, 3 Greeks, 2 Hungarians, 2 Koreans, 3 Indians, 2 Russians, 2 Siamese, 2 South Africans, 1 Syrian, 1 Turk, 1 Dutch, 1 Austrian, 1 Bohemian, 1 Egyptian, 1 English, 1 Italian,

1 Icelander, 1 Burmese, 1 Smyrnan. No more romantic work lies before the student Association than cultivating the stimulating fellowship thus made possible with these delegates from other lands.

A continental Summer School of student secretaries, according to the established precedent of meeting on alternate years, was planned to assemble at Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., early in July. At the last moment, however, the need of these secretaries throwing themselves into the army work made the holding of the school at that time impossible. Secretaries of the South met at Blue Ridge during July for a sectional summer school. A postponed gathering of leaders from all parts of the continent was held at Niagara Falls, September 19-21, which was attended by seventy-two representative student leaders from all sections of the United States and Canada. This conference was marked by a spirit of earnest friendliness and a growing sense of unity which has meant so much in the student field in recent years. Several decisions reached marked great steps in advance in the policy of the movement, particularly the decision arrived at after much prayer to ask the students of the United States to raise this year a fund of at least $1,000,000 for the work in the armies and the relief of their fellow students in the prisoner-of-war camps.

The Field

The field of our movement includes institutions of various types: (a) Universities on private or corporate foundations; such as Harvard, Yale, University of Chicago, and others; (b) state universities; that is, those under the direction of many of the different commonwealths, for example, the University of Wisconsin, University of Illinois, etc.; (c) municipal universities, by

which an increasing number of our larger cities, like New York and Cincinnati, are providing a free university course for their students; (d) denominational colleges; these are mostly small but in many cases of high intellectual and religious standards; (e) professional schools; many of these are connected with universities. The theological seminaries are of particular importance; (f) secondary schools; these include both private preparatory schools, public high schools, and evening schools. There are at least 12,000 of these schools, mostly of municipal foundation; (g) Normal schools; most of the students in these are trained for teaching in the elementary and secondary grades, while most of the colleges and university instructors are trained in the universities. According to the last available government reports, there are 1,000 institutions of higher learning in the United States, enrolling 272,038 men students. The number this year will be about one fourth or one third smaller. The number of private secondary schools is 2,248, enrolling 73,208 students.

The student Association Movement on the men's side at present consists of 798 Associations: 453 of these report 62,889 members. The total number of organizations includes 18 Canadian, 104 colored, 14 Indian, 41 theological and about 160 school Associations.

Evangelism

It has been a year of great and enheartening victory in the evangelistic emphasis of the movement. This is true not so much because of the large number of evangelistic campaigns that have been held in different institutions in all sections of the country, but even more because of the growth of certain tendencies which are hard to tabulate in a report, but promise much for the future. These

tendencies include such things as the deepening of the evangelistic emphasis in Bible classes and the friendly personal effort of one student for another. Some of the more important campaigns were those led by Dr. Mott at Dartmouth and the University of Wisconsin, by Mr. Brockman at the University of Georgia. There probably never has been a year when such a large proportion of the traveling secretaries of the movement have led evangelistic campaigns, the efforts of several of these secretaries being signally blessed. Mr. Raymond Robins spent several weeks in a chain of colleges on the Pacific Coast where a remarkable interest was shown and permanent results were evident. A typical campaign was held at the University of California where approximately 4,000 students came to the two general meetings and an average of 2,000 attended the four special men's meetings. 2,374 men and women indicated in written form their decision to yield their lives to Christ and His service, and these decisions were the beginning of an unprecedented movement for Christian social service and church membership.

During the months ahead this opportunity for evangelistic work will be vigorously pressed. Students who have never been thoughtful before are deeply thoughtful now. A burden rests upon the leaders of this movement to lead these restless minds to that rest and foundation which is found in Christ alone.

Bible Study

Bible study continues to be the pivotal point in the college Association program. 30,050 men are reported as in classes promoted directly by the Association and upwards of 8,000 men were enrolled in other classes in which the Association cooperated, chiefly in nearby Sunday schools. A slight falling off in this figure from last year would

be very disquieting were it not for the realization that even more emphasis than usual has been put upon quality of work done and particularly in training leaders for the future. The emphasis upon personal Bible study and the Morning Watch has been as strong as in any year, and a continued effort has been made to have Bible study result in Christian decision and in lives of service.

After a careful scrutiny of the cases of failure of not a few Bible study classes, there has been found to be a clear need of strengthening the classes for training student leaders. We have been obliged frankly to face the fact that a large proportion of the leaders' training classes in the past have not succeeded. The conviction has been established that the director of the leaders' training class must simply be the chairman of a discussion; that the group leaders must work out in common their lesson plans including the points of contact, questions, and topics of special emphasis. This method marks a great advance over the usual plan of a normal training class conducted practically in the lecture, or "phonograph" method. At the Presidents' Conference in Iowa twelve college professors spent a whole day on the question of normal training. Fourteen members of the student conference were selected as members of a sample Bible group; the professors met in an actual normal training class, planned out the lesson, phrased the questions, and elected one to lead the group. The rest of them formed an audience and afterwards gave suggestions and criticism. It is not surprising that in that state there have been a large number of successful leaders' training classes this year. In several of the summer conferences also special attention has been given to training leaders who in turn may become directors of normal groups.

A new course on "Christianizing Community Life" by

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A new course on "Christianizing Community Life" by

Professor Harry F. Ward and Mr. R. H. Edwards makes possible the completion of the fourth year course of study, supplementing "The Social Principles of Jesus," by Professor Walter Rauschenbusch, which was widely used during the first half of the year. This brings us to the year 1917 with books ready in all four years of the proposed College Voluntary Study series, as follows:

First Year—College Problems. (How can I follow Jesus' standards in college and help make the campus Christian?) "Student Standards of Action"—Harrison S. Elliott and Ethel Cutler. "Christian Standards in Life"—J. Lovell Murray and Frederick M. Harris. A third book on the Life of Christ according to Mark is being prepared by Professor Cleland B. McAfee.

Second Year—Life Choices. (How can I find the life work in which I can best serve the world?) "A Life at Its Best"—Richard H. Edwards and Ethel Cutler. "A Challenge to Life Service"—Frederick M. Harris and Joseph C. Robbins.

Third Year—Questions of Belief. (What can a college student believe?) Christian Fundamentals (To be prepared). Christianity and Other Religions (In course of preparation).

Fourth Year—Social and World Problems. (Can we rebuild the world on Jesus' plan?) "Social Principles of Jesus"—Walter Rauschenbusch. "Christianizing Community Life"—Harry F. Ward and Richard H. Edwards.

In addition to this series of books, which have been widely used, there has been even more emphasis than usual upon the available courses on sections of the Bible. The courses by Professor Bosworth and Professor Fosdick have been most helpful. It is encouraging to know that we have available for the new year a new synoptic record of Jesus' life by Dr. H. B. Sharman, the first Bible

study secretary among the student Associations, and author of its first and widely used course, "Studies in the Life of Christ." It is hoped that we may soon have a course of study based upon this new harmony.

The Missionary Emphasis

It is easy to be provincial in the United States, but the world war has made students think in world terms. A surprisingly large number of missionary courses have been placed in the curricula of many of the leading institutions. It is not too much to say that this is one of the indirect results of this Movement's work. 15,959 men students have enrolled in 923 classes. While this figure compares favorably with the results in recent years, no one would dare say that it is a result as commendable as we can wish or as the present world situation surely demands. No phase of the work is harder to report statistically because several of the new courses, "A Challenge to Life Service" for example, have the whole world rather than the foreign world in their view and are based upon daily Bible study. While there are advantages in having certain courses of this nature, the men who make out statistical reports may report such a course as either Bible, mission, or social study. The plan has been widely tried in recent years of stressing Bible study during the first semester and mission study during the second semester. It is clear that during the year upon which we are just entering special effort must be made to start mission groups at the very beginning of the second semester.

There has been a commendable sense of urgency in securing missionary recruits. While according to the wise policy of the Student Volunteer Movement no records are published of the number of students signing Volunteer cards, it is interesting to know that during the

past year the boards and societies sending out missionaries report the names of 444 Student Volunteers who have reached the foreign mission field since the last annual report. There are few more inspiring chapters in the story of the modern Church than the helpful ministry of this Movement in raising up leaders for the Church abroad. Since the origin of the Volunteer Movement at the first student conference at Mt. Hermon, Mass., in 1886, not less than 6,934 Student Volunteers have actually reached the foreign mission field. All these recruits have, of course, been sent out through the mission boards, for which the Student Movement attempts to be a recruiting agency as it is for the ministry at home.

The latest reports, covering missionary giving by students for the year 1915-16, show that 679 institutions secured $247,424 for foreign mission enterprises. $128,846 of this amount was given by students and the balance, $118,559, has been given by faculty, alumni, and other friends. The total number contributing was 68,574. Among the larger sums reported are: Yale $33,378 of which $3,878 was contributed by students; University of Pennsylvania $30,353 of which $2,233 was contributed by students; Princeton $24,433 of which $3,172 was contributed by students; St. Paul's School $4,550 of which the students contributed $3,950; The Hill School $2,875, wholly contributed by students.

The Social Emphasis

While the war dragged along and up until our nation entered into the conflict, thoughtful students were irresistibly led to a study of the underlying social conditions which make war possible in our modern life. It is increasingly difficult to separate, at least as far as essential spirit goes, international warfare from that kind of con-

flict of which we see so much in our present national life, particularly in industry and commerce. And who of us shall say that in our college life and home life the spirit of war—that is, the spirit of selfishness, greed, suspicion, and hate—has been wholly absent? It is not surprising that such lines of thinking have led many men to put a new valuation upon the social emphasis in student work. Whence are leaders to come for the new day which must dawn, a day of Christian brotherhood for the whole world? Who if not many from the present generation of students shall be raised up to lead the Church in the great new tasks of reconstruction? While there has been no relaxation in getting individual students to throw themselves during free hours into various forms of local social service, it is not surprising that there has been a growth of conviction that the chief burden upon students is in the realm of thought, discussion, and the making of conviction. Such foundations are necessary if immediate social service and lives of service are to give highest results. The new study course of Professor Rauschenbusch on "The Social Principles of Jesus" has helped greatly in giving students this Christian foundation.

In addition to this consideration of the foundation for social thinking and social action there has been wide use of particular studies such as Richardson's "The Liquor Problem," and Weatherford's "Negro Life in the South." It is estimated that over three thousand students were engaged in the group study of these and other voluntary study courses of North American problems.

The work of representatives of the movement in regard to the race problem is of great promise. In addition to a large number of white college men being enrolled in groups studying negro life, there have been many opportunities for helpful service in the general cause of creat-

ing a spirit of brotherhood between races, not only between white and Negro, but also Mexican, Italian, Japanese, and any others who, in our arrogant selfishness, are regarded with prejudice and antagonism.

Recruiting Christian Workers

The following chart, based upon a study of 311 Associations of different types, shows graphically the constant emphasis of the movement upon life work guidance with a view to strengthening the leadership of the Church.

	No. Institutions Reporting	No. Presenting Princ. of decision	No. Presenting Mission Field	No. Presenting Ministry	No. Presenting Secretaryship	No. Presenting Social Work	No. Students Reported as decided on— Mission Field	Ministry	Secretaryship	Social Work
Canada	8	2	6	3	0	1	28	47	3	0
New England	21	10	12	10	7	8	76	154	48	26
Middle Atlantic	87	46	56	48	22	18	356	1063	102	116
South	46	25	28	25	10	12	118	637	36	13
Southwest	18	10	12	10	5	2	79	279	4	8
Middle West	80	49	51	40	34	21	243	769	75	103
Rocky Mountain	31	17	17	18	8	7	102	163	29	12
Pacific Coast	20	9	11	12	10	7	146	140	37	4
Total	311	168	193	166	96	76	1148	3252	334	282
Percentage		54%	62%	53%	31%	24%	23%	65%	7%	5%

A careful study has been made of the problem of presentation of the ministry to college men, using among other means a careful questionnaire which was answered by representative leaders of the Boards of Education of various churches and seminaries. Among the chief conclusions drawn up on the basis of this study are (1) that in recruiting for the Christian ministry the emphasis should be at the present time not so much upon the need for more men as the need for a higher grade of men; (2) that public addresses on the ministry or any other line of Christian calling are of little worth unless they are

followed by careful personal interviews and a campaign for selecting one by one some of the outstanding students for this high calling.

A representative conference was held at Auburn Theological Seminary, February 9-11, 1917, attended by fifty-one students and professors from twenty-four seminaries. Such a conference does much to bind together the future leaders of the different denominations and also to show the seminary students their relation to and responsibility for the deeper life of the Student Movement in the colleges. One literary result of this conference is a reprint, under the title of "Worship," of an address by Professor William Adams Brown. Representatives of the Movement have participated in various conferences having to do with recruiting the future leadership of the Church. The most important of these have been a special conference called by representatives of the Missionary Education Movement and of the various church bodies being responsible for recruiting and the Conference on the Association Profession.

A continued use has been made of the card to record decisions for a commitment to Christian service. This card reads as follows:

A CHRISTIAN MAN'S FUNDAMENTAL LIFE WORK DECISION

I will live my life under God for others rather than for myself, for the advancement of the Kingdom of God rather than my personal success.

I will not drift into my life work, but I will do my utmost by prayer, investigation, meditation and service to discover that form and place of life work in which I can become of the largest use to the Kingdom of God.

As I find it I will follow it under the leadership of Jesus Christ wheresoever it may take me, cost what it may.

Sex Education

For five years the Student Department has given defi-

nite attention to the study and promotion of sex education in the colleges and universities. The objectives of this work have been: first, to furnish students with such knowledge of sex and such understanding of its meaning in human life as would help them to direct this most powerful human instinct into character-making and life-enriching channels; second, to help in making sex education a coordinate feature of the educational program of the colleges and universities.

Gratifying progress has been made toward the attainment of these objectives. There has come to be a more respectful attitude among students toward the whole subject of sex and a deeper appreciation of its finer possibilities and deep responsibilities. Intelligent discussion of the subject on a high level in place of vulgar conversation has come to be more frequent in student groups, and careful investigation has shown that large numbers have received that knowledge, vision and inspiration which has helped them to lead a manly life of self-mastery and of loyalty to high ideals of love and sex.

Much has been accomplished in bringing sex education into its place in higher education. The majority of institutions of any note are already giving some attention to it and a considerable proportion have required courses in this subject. Striking advance has been made in the character of general teaching on this subject. Depressing portrayals of abnormalities and perversions and a too exclusively physical emphasis have been largely replaced by teaching in which the major emphasis is upon high ideals, spiritual values and social responsibilities. This advance is clearly manifest in the growing literature on the subject. The stream of mediocre material is lessening and literature of a higher order is increasing.

The program of lectures to students by specially

qualified lecturers, under the auspices of the Association, has been continued. In a considerable number of institutions our speakers were asked to deliver the required lectures in the established courses in this subject. Nearly 100,000 students were last year influenced in this way.

Dr. M. J. Exner, who is directing this work of sex education, was called to spend nearly two months among the troops on the Mexican border and in Mexico. He was ably assisted by Mr. H. L. Heinzman. Both spoke to great audiences of soldiers in nearly all of the military camps. Dr. Exner also made a careful study of the serious vice conditions which existed on the border and his reports aided greatly in the inauguration of the constructive program for moral conservation in the army mobilized for war in Europe. As a result of his work on the border he was summoned by the Government Commission on Training Camp Activities to carry out a program of sex education for the entire American army. 800,000 copies of Dr. Exner's pamphlet "Friend or Enemy" have already been circulated among the soldiers.

State Universities

For the first time a special secretary has been employed to give all his time to work in state universities. In cooperative effort between the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations and the representatives of the various church bodies there are many signs of advance. The main points of the report of the Commission on "An Adequate Religious Program for State Universities" presented at the Second Cleveland Conference of Association and church workers was of so much importance that its main conclusions should be printed in such a report as this.

Purpose of Work in State Universities

The Commission believes the following to be the purpose of our common enterprise:

(a) To lead every man and woman in a university community into faith in God through Jesus Christ as Divine Lord and Savior.
(b) To unite them in membership and service in the Christian Church.
(c) To promote their growth in Christian faith and character.
(d) To prepare them for world-wide service in the Kingdom of God.

Indispensable Activities

The Commission considers the following activities indispensable to an adequate program. (a) Evangelism of students, (b) Church relationships, (c) Pastoral care and preaching, (d) Bible study, (e) Mission study, (f) Social study, (g) Social service, (h) Promotion of Christian benevolence, (i) Recruiting.

The Expansion of These Activities into a Comprehensive University-Wide Program

The Commission believes that the number of activities at present promoted in state universities is, as a rule, sufficient. The surveys of the local situations, however, lead to the conviction that sufficient attention has not been given to the size of the task to be performed. Considerable groups of students are largely unreached, and present plans do not give promise of remedying the situation. Therefore, it seems essential that all of the religious forces now operating should be so correlated and unified as to put into effect a program that shall bring home to every student the complete message of Christianity. This result can never be achieved by the mere federation of small plans which already may be in existence, as, for example, by bringing both Association and church Bible groups under some common direction, but it calls for a comprehensive and thorough survey of the whole field, together with the training of a sufficient leadership from both graduate and undergraduate sources to meet the total need discovered, and then such a division of labor as to make it certain that each line of activity shall be well understood and vigorously pressed.

Principles Involved

In view of the situation as outlined, the Commission presents the following principles which it believes to be essential to an adequate religious program for state universities:

(1) We recognize the university as a community with a unified community life; and, therefore, that our task is not only the development of individual Christians, but also the creation and maintenance of a university community consciousness favorable to the Christian life.

(2) We recognize the opportunity and the responsibility of the Church to cooperate with the university in the development of this moral and religious life.

(3) We recognize that while students are members of a university community, they should be kept loyal to the church of their preference; and, therefore, we urge the identification of each student with a local church, and we further urge the faithful performance of all the duties of membership in that church.

(4) We recognize that in order to reach the entire university and especially the non-Christians and indifferent Christians, and in order to cooperate more effectively with those Christian communions not included in the organized local work among students, it is essential that the denominations work together through some interdenominational movement. In the light of history and experience it is recognized that the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations constitute this Interdenominational Movement.

(5) We recognize the religious work in the university as the common task of the churches and the Associations, but there is no clear division of interests. We recommend, therefore, that while some functions may be more particularly those of the churches and others of the Associations, each should feel its responsibility for cooperation in the work of the others.

(6) We recognize that in carrying out this common task for the entire university, the best results can never be secured by a federation of individual plans worked out independently by the respective church and Association agencies. We recommend, therefore, that a united and thorough study be made of the needs of the entire university and that in any particular activity, Bible study or social service for example, the Christian forces work out together a unified program, planned with reference to the entire university.

(7) We recognize in the organization both of the churches' and Associations' work, that student initiative and control, both in forming and in carrying out plans, should be encouraged and utilized.

(8) We recognize that neither the Associations nor the churches can render their full service without effective student workers. We, therefore, recommend that there be frank consultation between these agencies to ensure that the local student forces are distributed for the most effective manning of all work.

(9) We recognize that the Associations shall have the right of initiative, and that they shall be held responsible for carrying out the joint plans of the churches as far as practicable; but they should be so constituted that the churches cooperate in forming

their policies. (See Finding IV of Cleveland Conference.)*

(10) We recognize that there must be the fullest opportunity for the expression of initiative by the churches; but that in all such plans the ultimate test should be not only its effectiveness to the individual churches, but also its relation to and its effect upon the cooperative plans.

(11) We recognize that there can be no assurance of effective cooperation without regular, thorough, and timely consultation upon the part of all the Christian workers concerned.

(12) We recommend that any agency initiating religious work at the university make special effort to secure the support and cooperation of all agencies concerned with the religious life of the university.

(13) We recognize the very great importance of using as secretaries and pastors, and as members of advisory and consulting boards, only such men and women as have both the willingness and the ability to work cooperatively.

(14) We recognize that in enterprises which concern both the churches and the Associations effective cooperation can be obtained only when each organization is willing to favor movements of obvious good to the whole, even though unable for any reason to give the same individual support.

(15) We recognize that cooperation in each local field will be greatly increased if the traveling secretaries or other officers of the various national organizations endeavor to meet with all local Christian workers in the state universities they visit whenever such conference can be made conducive to the spirit of general cooperation or whenever such a visit is aimed to change or extend plans in which all are concerned. Such a meeting should give opportunity for frank and full discussion in open conference of whatever plans and suggestions they may have in mind.

(16) We recognize as supplementary to the coordination of the agencies at the university center the great advantage which would accrue from consultation and conference between representatives of the national student and church agencies regarding the work that is being planned for university centers.

In line with these important conclusions a series of visits were made during the year to local university fields jointly by representatives of the International Committee,

*"IV. On the supervisory or advisory bodies of the Associations, both local and national, should be, so far as is consistent with efficiency, representatives of the various Christian communions, which representatives shall be nominated by the Association's supervisory or advisory body concerned, approved by the proper ecclesiastical authority of the Christian communions concerned, and, in the case of local Associations, elected by the Association. It is understood that in the case of the Young Women's Christian Association their supervisory or advisory bodies will be composed of women. It is also understood that persons elected to these supervisory or advisory bodies shall have qualifications which agree with the membership of the Association Movement."

the National Board and several of the Church Boards of Education, which are doing work in the university field. These visits were for the purpose of thorough conference with all local workers in regard to meeting more adequately the religious needs of all the students in these different institutions. Such visits resulted in the drawing up of progressive, cooperative plans at such universities as Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Michigan, and Ohio State.

Preparatory Schools

The second separate Preparatory School Conference was held at Blairstown, N. J., with an attendance of 352, which is 80 more than at the first conference last year. In addition to this there was a representative group of masters present at the conference, and special meetings were held each day for a discussion of their particular interests. Several of the schools participated in a special Friendship Fund for the relief of prisoners-of-war, some of the largest gifts being St. Paul's School $5,805, Phillips Andover $3,382, Groton $843.61, Exeter $1,449, St. Mark's $2,199.98, The Hill $2,625. A renewed effort has been made to connect the university with the school work. Deputations from the larger universities have visited the preparatory schools to help in any way possible in the voluntary religious life of the school. Record of senior boys has been kept with a view to furnishing college secretaries information concerning the possibilities of religious leadership on the part of incoming freshmen. In this way most encouraging results have been secured in avoiding the too frequent loss resulting from freshmen not being linked immediately to the organized religious life of the college. If no other of the many helpful results of the school work were to be mentioned,

this feature alone would justify all the effort of the Student Movement in this important field. In the schools themselves unusual emphasis has been put upon an intensified and simple program of Bible study, a weekly meeting, and personal friendly influence. In several schools evangelistic campaigns were held.

Foreign Students

Helpful contact has been maintained with six thousand foreign students enrolled in different American colleges. The Committee on Friendly Relations with Foreign Students, under whose leadership much of this work is done, has published and distributed a directory giving the name, nationality, and university location of over four thousand of these students; an Educational Guide has also been published in English, Spanish and Japanese, and presented to educators and prospective students.

Chinese, Japanese, and Latin American traveling secretaries have rendered valuable service to students of their own nationalities. Committees meet all new students upon their arrival in this country and assist them in reaching their destination, where their needs are looked after by representatives of the local student Christian Association. Hundreds of letters of introduction to professors, pastors and secretaries are given to foreign students. Nearly three hundred students from thirty-seven different countries were entertained as our guests at the Summer Conferences. It would be difficult to overstate the significance of the international fellowship thus afforded. Gratitude is given for the decisions for the Christian life announced by forty foreign students. Chinese, Japanese, and Indian students continue the publication of magazines and bulletins which are a positive factor in unifying and stimulating the life of their students. Progress has

been made in discovering positions for graduate students who desire practical experience in some industry before returning home. Through the visits of our Chinese and Japanese secretaries to their home countries, a great advance has been made in plans for receiving and directing the returned students.

Indian Students

Five new school Associations have been organized this year, bringing the total to twenty-two student Associations with a membership of over 1,300. This is an increase in membership of 246 over last year. A second secretary has been employed for part time especially to work among some of the Indian tribes of the Middle West. Membership in the Indian Associations includes a pledge of daily Bible study and prayer, and attendance upon the weekly prayer meeting of the school Association. One of the most encouraging results of the year's work has been the proof that many members of the school Associations are going back to the reservations to become active leaders in the religious life. There is an encouraging evidence of benevolent giving by the Indian Associations. In addition to a larger amount of money being given for the support of the local work, the Haskell School Association gave $66.62 to the Friendship War Fund and the Dakota Associations have continued to support John Devadas as their representative in India.

Negro Students

One of the ablest workers in the Negro schools has been called to take up Association work among the Negro troops in German East Africa. Two secretaries of the Colored Men's Department have been employed in this field this year. There are now 104 Associations with

4,656 members, representing an increase in membership of 242 over last year. One of the outstanding advances of the year has been in the larger attendance and deepened interest in the Kings Mountain Student Conference, which was attended this year by 125, an increase of twelve over last year. Special attention at this conference was given to training leaders for Bible group work and plans are being made to promote vigorously the voluntary study program throughout the year.

The North American Student

In a country of such vast geographical distances there are always difficulties in the way of unity and cohesion in the Movement. One of the best means of promoting helpful unity has been the magazine. It is encouraging to note by the lengthening subscription list evidence of increased loyalty to our common enterprise. The make-up has been changed to make possible the publication of much more material with the same number of pages. A special campaign for subscriptions in the early spring brought most encouraging response. A special issue of the magazine in June was published for special circulation among the 40,000 officers in the training camps, most of these men being students.

Literature

No phase of the movement's life is of more importance than the preparation, publication and use of literature. Through a cooperative arrangement with Association Press there is a reciprocal use of publications of the Student Department and those of other departments in the Association movement. Several of the best Bible study courses are published in cooperation with the publishing houses of the leading denominations.

It may not be out of place to call special attention to the remarkable success with which several books originally published by this Department have been received. No less than 152,952 copies of Professor Fosdick's book on "The Meaning of Prayer" have been published, and 108,956 copies of "The Manhood of the Master."

In addition to the two text books "Social Principles of Jesus" and "Christianizing Community Life" the following new books and pamphlets have been issued during the year.

Worship.....William Adams Brown
Records of the Life of Jesus.....H. B. Sharman
The Jesus of History.....T. R. Glover
Christian Life, A Normal Experience.....W. D. Weatherford
Personal Elements in Religious Life.....W. D. Weatherford
The Dynamic of Manhood.....L. H. Gulick
Life's Clinic.....E. H. Hooker
The Effective Force.....F. P. Miller
America's Experience in Student Young Men's Christian Association Buildings.....Neil McMillan, Jr.
The Beloved Captain (reprinted).....Donald Hankey
How to Use the Morning Quiet Time.....R. P. Wilder
United Intercession.....R. P. Wilder
Christian Work Among American Students (A Report)....
Report of the Theological Section of the Student Department Paul Micou
Guide to Voluntary Bible Study Books.....H. S. Elliott
A Monthly Prayer Cycle
The North American Student (published in cooperation with the Student Volunteer Movement and the Young Women's Christian Association.)

Besides these, new editions of the following have been printed.

The Future Leadership of the Church.....J. R. Mott
Personal Economy and Social Reform.....H. G. Wood
Modern Discipleship and What it Means.....E. S. Woods
The Life and Works of Jesus.....W. D. Murray
Studies in the Life of Jesus Christ.....E. I. Bosworth
The Teachings of Jesus and His Apostles.....E. I. Bosworth
The Campaign of Friendship.....F. M. Harris
The Manhood of the Master.....H. E. Fosdick
The Meaning of Prayer.....H. E. Fosdick
The Will of God and a Man's Life Work.....H. B. Wright

Leadership of Bible Study Groups.....H. H. Horne
Christianity and Amusements.....R. H. Edwards
A Life at Its Best.....R. H. Edwards-E. Cutler
Student Standards of Action.....H. S. Elliott-E. Cutler
The Work and Teachings of the Earlier Prophets.....
C. F. Kent-R. S. Smith
Christian Standards in Life.....J. L. Murray-F. M. Harris
A Challenge to Life Service.....J. C. Robbins-F. M. Harris
Studies in the Life of Christ.....H. B. Sharman
The Rational Sex Life for Men.....M. J. Exner
A Call for Character.....E. I. Bosworth
Temptation and How to Meet it.....G. S. Eddy
The Fight for Character.....H. C. King
Bible Study for Personal Spiritual Growth.....J. R. Mott.
How to Make Jesus Christ Real.....J. R. Mott
Intercessors—The Primary Need.....J. R. Mott
The Morning Watch.....J. R. Mott
How to Deal with Temptation.....R. E. Speer
Bible Study, the Great Way Into Life's Values.....H. C. King

Allocation of Staff

During the past year the work of the Department has been divided as follows:

Gale Seaman, the Pacific Coast and Idaho, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico; H. L. Heinzman, Rocky Mountain Territory (Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Kansas and Nebraska); A. J. Elliott, the Middle West, and Evangelism and Finance; W. W. Crutchfield, the Southwest (Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri); W. D. Weatherford, the South; F. P. Miller, Preparatory Schools and New England; William McE. Miller, Middle Atlantic States. The services of a group of specializing secretaries have been at the disposal of all territorial secretaries; H. S. Elliott for Bible study work; R. H. Edwards and A. M. Trawick for social service and social study; Dr. M. J. Exner, for sex education; Rev. Paul Micou for the theological seminaries and recruiting for the ministry; W. H. Tinker for state university work; E. H. Kelsey for headquarters duties. David R. Porter has acted as executive secretary of the Department.

The work in Canada is in charge of E. H. Clarke under the direction of the Canadian National Council. The secretaries of the Department cooperate for mission study and missionary recruiting with the Student Volunteer Movement, of which F. P. Turner is General Secretary, and J. L. Murray is Educational Secretary. The Indian School work has been under the direction of R. D. Hall, who has had associated with him this year McKinley H. Warren as part-time assistant. The work in Negro schools and colleges is under the Colored Men's Department, with which the Student Department is glad to cooperate. We regret to report the death of W. A. Hunton, senior secretary of the Colored Men's Department. Mr. Hunton had always maintained a close relationship with student work and had made his friendly influence and consecrated personality felt by all who knew him. The secretaries of this Department for student work have been C. H. Tobias and M. W. Johnson.

The Committee on Friendly Relations with Foreign Students continues to be guided by Charles D. Hurrey, as General Secretary. George Irving is editor of "The North American Student," the joint publication of the men's and women's movements and of the Student Volunteer Movement.

War conditions have made necessary several adjustments. W. H. Morgan has resigned from the Department to take up army Y. M. C. A. work in Mesapotamia; F. P. Miller has enlisted for military service; H. S. Elliott and R. H. Edwards have been released for temporary service in the Bureau of Personnel of the National War Work Council; Dr. M. J. Exner is leading in a special campaign of sex education in the army camps in which he is being assisted by A. M. Trawick. Practically all the secretaries of this Department have given some

time at least to work in various relationships to the Association work in the army camps, several of them giving their entire vacation for this purpose.

After several years of helpful service to this movement in various capacities, the Rev. Paul Micou has resigned to take the important position of secretary of the Collegiate Department of the General Board of Religious Education of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Financial Support

The financial contributors to this movement are as a rule silent partners. Without their constant sympathy and support, however, none of the accomplishments here reported, nor the many others which do not lend themselves to tabulation and report, would be possible. Through their vision and sacrifice they are really partners in this significant undertaking. The expenditures for the year 1916 provided for the salaries and traveling expenses of sixteen secretaries, the expense of the New York headquarters and branch offices in Kankakee (Ill.), Nashville (Tenn.), Los Angeles (Cal.), Denver (Colo.), and Oklahoma City (Okla.) as follows:

TABLE I

Secretaries' Salaries	$39,098.04
Traveling Expenses	14,736.93
Stenographers and Clerks	9,014.09
Printing and Stationery and Cultivation	1,389.46
Postage and Express	2,169.27
Telephone and Telegraph	1,060.26
Office Rent	819.00
Office Equipment	386.42
Office Supplies	1,134.79
Special Agents	701.58
Magazine	2,110.71
Sex Education Lectures	1,577.05
Special Conferences	889.56
Totals	$75,087.16

The following table is an analysis of the sources of the income to meet the expenses of the Department.

TABLE II

Interest	$1,674.48
Subscriptions of Conference delegates	11,097.05
Subscriptions of other friends	57,316.46
Subscriptions of College Associations	4,319.30
Miscellaneous (Literature, etc.)	986.72
	$75,394.01

The World's Student Christian Federation

The relation between the Student Movement in this country and the Federation has never meant so much to us as this year. In the first place there has been a growing recognition of the rare significance of the fact that the ties of the Federation have not been broken by the strain of the war. It is the more significant when we realize that this can be said of no other movement except possibly the foreign mission movement. The special campaign to secure the Friendship Fund for the prisoners-of-war has been wonderfully used to make vivid our obligation to and dependence upon the student movements in other nations. The amount of money raised for this fund, small as it is compared with the need, is in a real sense a testimonial to the appreciation of American students of the Federation.

We have been glad to have messages from other movements brought by Robert P. Wilder, who has come to this country after several years' service as one of the secretaries of the British Movement; Frank V. Slack, who has been on furlough from his work among Indian students; Dr. Mott, who had an opportunity during the summer of 1916 to have personal conferences with the leaders of the Movements in several of the European countries; and S.

J. Chuan, Secretary of the Chinese Christian Association, who has returned to us after several months' work in China. One of the few good results of the war has been the increased number of visitors from Mexico and Latin America, C. J. Ewald, the National Secretary of South America, having been in the country part of the year. It was our privilege to have not less than eighty-three Latin-American delegates in the summer conferences this year.

Effects of the War on the Year's Work

This report could not be completed without further reference to the effect of the war upon the Christian life and work in the American colleges. The most obvious effect has been, of course, the gradual drawing away of many of our leading workers. Since America's decision to enter the war in April fully seventy per cent of our secretaries have left for some kind of war service.

The Friendship Fund has been one of the most stimulating and inspiring experiences in the life of the Movement. It owed its original impulse to a small group of secretaries who were considering their need of having some fellowship with the sufferings across the sea. A tangible result of their meeting was the gift from a score of men, amounting to about $2,500, for the relief of prisoners-of-war. Following this it was decided to try to secure $100,000 for the prisoners and especially for those camps which included students. The response was so spontaneous that the goal was raised to $150,000. Before the year was over it was found that actually over $200,000 had been paid in for this and kindred needs by the men and women students of the United States. Not only did participation in this fund give many a chance to share in meeting the needs of our brothers in Europe

and make the Federation a reality in our thinking, but in many places it resulted in kindling evangelistic fires and giving a marked impetus to missionary zeal. On the basis of this experience and in spite of depleted forces the student leaders at the recent Niagara Falls Conference decided to attempt this year a much larger sum.

In many Associations there has been a marked tendency to simplify and intensify the work. This can be directly traced to processes of thinking connected with the war, its causes and probable results. The Association leaders have seen the necessity of abandoning secondary activities and with great urgency stressing the essentials of the Christian life.

Students have never been so thoughtful as now. They are realizing that the supposed foundations of society have been shifting sands. They are discovering that formal religion is in no way able to combat selfishness and greed, suspicion and hate. They have come to see how many seeds of war there are in modern social life. They recognize that as long as the spirit of redemptive love is not more actively and powerfully at work in American colleges, in industry, and commerce, they have little right to sit in judgment upon those who are responsible for the spirit of war in the relations of diplomacy and international affairs. To render the highest service to the nation now, and to prepare now for service in the even more searching days ahead when this nation must lead in the reconstruction of a new world brotherhood according to the mind of Christ; such tasks call the men of our American colleges to clear thinking and the most unselfish devotion.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

124 East 28th Street, New York

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JOHN R. MOTT, General Secretary
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